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OXFORD OBSERVER

Vol. IV.

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1828.

No. 190.

MISCELLANY.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE EXECUTION OF THE SIX MILITIA MEN.

As we may soon expect to have the official documents in relation to the Six Militia Men, arrested, tried, and put to death, under the orders of General Andrew Jackson, this may not be an improper time to give to the public some of the particulars of their execution, as we have them from "AN EYE WITNESS," who appeals to Col. Russell, for the truth of every word he relates.

Harris was a Baptist preacher with a large family. He had hired as a substitute for three months. This was the case with most of them. They were ignorant men, but obstinate in what they believed right, and what they had been told by their officers was right. They were all sure they could not be kept beyond three months, and they gave up their muskets, and had provisions dealt out to them, from the public stores, before they left the camp. This confirmed their convictions that they were right, and doing what was lawful.

Col. Russell commanded at the execution. The Militia men were brought to the place in a large wagon. The military dispositions being made, Col. Russell rode up to the wagon ordered the men to descend. Harris was the only one who betrayed feminine weakness. The awfulness of the occasion; his wife and nine children; the parting with his son; and the fear of a quickly approaching ignominious death! quite overcame him, and he sunk in unmanly grief. No feeling of military pride could brace him up.

Col. Russell, doubtless, felt as a man, but he felt also for the pride of the army, and desired to animate the men with fortitude. "You are about to die," said he, by the sentence of a Court Martial—die like men; like soldiers. You have been brave in the field—you have fought well—do no discredit to your country, or dishonor to the army, or yourselves, by any unmanly fears. Meet your fate with courage."

Harris attempted to make some apology for his conduct, but while he spoke, he wept bitterly. The fear of death, the idea that he should never again behold his wife and little ones, and his son weeping near him, had taken such entire possession of his mind that it was impossible he should rally.

Lewis, the gallant Lewis, said in a clear and manly tone, "Colonel, I have served my country well. I love it dearly, and would, if I could, serve it longer, and better. I have fought bravely—you know I have, and were I have a right to say so myself. I would not wish to die in this way"—here his voice faltered, and he passed the back of his right hand over his eyes—"I did not expect it! But, I am now as firm as I have been in battle, and you shall see that I will die as becomes a soldier. You know that I am a brave man." "Yes, Lewis," said the Colonel, "you have always behaved like a brave man." Other sentences were uttered, other declarations were made, and other words of comfort spoken, but they were lost on me; my attention, says an Eye Witness, being chiefly directed to Lewis.

Six coffins were ranged as directed, and on each of them knelt one of our condemned American Militia Men. "Such a sight was never seen before! I trust in God it will never be seen again! Six soldiers were detailed and drawn up to fire at each man. What an awful duty! Their white caps were drawn over the faces of the unhappy men. Harris evidently trembled, and I could almost persuade myself that the heart of Lewis was enlarged, and that his bosom rose with manly courage to meet death. The fatal word was given and they all fell.

As we approached; the scene of blood and carnage, Lewis gave signs of life—the rest were all dead—he crawled upon his coffin. After the lapse of a few minutes he said—I give his very words—"Colonel, the Colonel was close to me—Colonel, I am not killed, but I am badly cut and mangled." His body was now examined and it was found that but four balls had wounded him. "Colonel," said he did I behave well?" "Yes, Lewis," said the Colonel in the kindest manner, "you were like a man." "Well," said he, have I not atoned for this offence? Shall I not live?" The Colonel was much agitated, and gave orders that the Surgeon should, if possible, preserve his life. They did all that skill and humanity could do—it was all of no avail. Poor Lewis expressed a great desire to live—"not," said he, "at one time, that I fear death, but I would repent me of some sins, and I

"desire to live yet a little longer in the world." He suffered inconceivable agony, from his wounds, and died on the fourth day.

Many a soldier has wept over his grave. He was a brave man and much beloved. He suffered twenty deaths. I have seen the big drops chase each other down his forehead with pain and anguish. There was much sensibility and sympathy throughout the camp. I would not have, unjustly and unnecessarily, signed this death warrant for all the wealth of all the Indies. The soldiers detailed to shoot Lewis had, from strong feeling of sympathy, or mistaken humanity, failed to shoot him—but four balls had entered his body.

"An Eye Witness, appeals to Col. Russell, who he thinks now lives in Alabama, for the perfect truth of this sketch. He does not fear but the Colonel will keenly recollect and faithfully depict the horrors of the day on which six Americans were shot to death under his command—but not by his orders.

The order bears the date the very day after General Jackson returned in triumph to New-Orleans, and the day before he joyfully went, under triumphant arches, to the Temple of the living God; where says the historian, "they crowned their adored General with laurels." The order for the execution of these six unhappy men bears date January 22, 1815. His crown of laurels had not yet withered, when blood, the life's blood of his countrymen, of his fellow soldiers, flowed plentifully by his order. May that order and its consequences, sink deep into the hearts of the American people and steel them against him who had no flesh in his obdurate heart; who did not feel for Man; in the midst of Joy and Revelry, almost in the more immediate presence of his Creator, who issued the fatal order to put his creatures to death, and to make their wives and children, widows and orphans.

MORE RAZOR STRAPS.

If the following story (which we take to be a very pretty illustration of the practice that prevails in one country among our great men, of giving—when they give nothing else—a letter of recommendation, a puff, or a certificate in exchange for a visit, a book, or a jug of liquid blinding, a razor strap, or a box of itch ointment or lip salve) be not true, we hope it will be not contradicted. It is really too good a thing to be spoilt by a special plea.

A Yankee schoolmaster having tired his patrons out in a country village, was packed off before the end of his term, with no money in his pocket, but with a recommendation which gave him out of charity. He journeyed to Newburyport (as the story goes) and showing his recommendation, undertook there to teach a tribe of young ideas how to shoot, for five hundred dollars a year—at the end of the first year, if he was liked, to have seven hundred instead of five, and be engaged for another year. At the end of the year, of course, they did not like him (who would if two hundred dollars were to be paid for it)—Our Yankee was dreadfully distressed, all his prospects in life were destroyed; and so to make all smooth, instead of splitting the difference, they gave him a certificate of good behaviour, accompanied with a hearty acknowledgment of their entire satisfaction with his procedure, &c. &c. as a teacher. "Very well," said the yankee, as soon as he had secured the paper. "And now, gentlemen, as I have your own acknowledgment of my worth in this behalf, I'll trouble you for them two hundred dollars." They were obliged to "shell out"—and our yankee removed to Boston, where with his cash and his recommendation, he was soon at the head of another school. Prisoners at the bar, what say you—guilty or not guilty?—Yecla.

Singular custom among the Chacoese.

When the girl is old enough to be married, they put her into the hands of a woman, who for the term of eight days temporarily employs her in the most laborious task, feeds her very ill; and scarcely gives her a moment's rest. By her manner of bearing this trial, they judge if she is laborious, and otherwise calculated to take care of a family. At the expiration of this term, they cut off her hair, deck her out with all the ornaments that the sex are so fond of, and declare her marriageable. It is deemed criminal for a young woman to keep company with a man, before she has passed through this trial, or at least she must do it very privately to escape punishment.

Blame no man for what he cannot help. We must not expect of the dial to tell us the hour after the sun is set.

LATE OMISSIONS.

The Philadelphia Gazette, Lancaster Journal, and Bedford Gazette, federal papers which support Gen. Jackson, feel great indignation at the abuse of federalists in the address of the Harrisburgh democratic administration convention; but bear very complacently the slang against federalism in the address of the Jackson democratic convention, subsequently held at the same place.—On what principle they make the distinction, we cannot conceive. The Philadelphia Gazette, to be sure, does object, in mild terms, to the exclusively democracy of his Jackson friends; but while he claims the right to support Jackson on other grounds than those set forth in the democratic Jackson address, he professes he shall think federalists composed of different stuff from what he has hitherto supposed, if they can support Mr. Adams, after what has been said of them in the Administration address. It is singular it never occurred to him, that others have as good a right to choose for themselves as he has, without reference to the denunciations of political opponents. To admit that John Binns, in one address, or George M. Dallas, in another, may, by the abuse of federalists, deter them from voting, or drive them to vote in any particular way, is making a great deal too much of John Binns, and George M. Dallas, and quite too little of that portion of our citizens called federalists. For our parts we shall think federalists composed of different materials from what we have hitherto supposed, if they make up their opinions or any candidate from any other consideration than their own conviction of his honesty, capacity, and faithfulness to the constitution.—Pittsburg Gazette.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11.

EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVAL.—Yesterday morning, the schooner De Witt Clinton, H. Whitaker, master, arrived in our harbor, with a cargo of pig iron and castings, from the State of Ohio. Lake Erie is seldom navigable after the commencement of December and we believe there has never before been an instance of the arrival of a vessel in the month of January.

AMERICAN MEDICAL JOURNAL.—The National Gazette mentions that a second edition has been called for, of the Medical Journal, a new periodical, the first number of which appeared in November last. It is published by Messrs Carey & Lea. The demand for a work of this kind is generally the best proof of its merit.—[It may be had at the Oxford Bookstore, where subscriptions are received for it by Asa Barton, who is Agent for the publishers.]

Yesterday a man calling himself James Greenlow, was committed to jail on examination before Benj. Randall, Esq. for alleged housebreaking at the west part of this town. We understand he assaulted Mr. Low, the officer, with a scythe, and slightly wounded him, at the time of his arrest.—Bath Gazette.

FROM THE AMERICAN TRAVELLER.
An institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, has been commenced in N. Carolina; and an application has been made to Congress for grant of land.

DANVILLE COLLEGE, Ky.—Four scholarships of \$1000 each are founded. A farm is attached to the College, to reduce by labor the expense of living. The indigent will be supported and educated without charge. Those who are able to board themselves, will pay a sum for that purpose never exceeding \$20 per annum.

A NEW PASSAGE, around Cape Florida, through the harbor of Key West, has been discovered, by which vessels drawing no more than twelve feet water may pass from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico, without exposure to the danger and delay incident to the route by the Tortugas.

"THE RULING PASSION."—The Orono, N. Y. Journal relates a story of a fop, whose horse having broken from his fastening at the store and ran away, he bawled out frantically to the people to stop him. But a lad coming up with a sack, containing in one end a jug, and in the other a stone, "to keep his balance true," he immediately altered his tone, and said calmly, "O, very well, if the horse be safe, let the horse go to—"

It is stated that the number of strangers who stopped at the City Hotel in Baltimore during the last year was nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, making an average of about twenty-seven arrivals per day!

It is thought that within the last three months, five feet of water, in rain, have fallen in the middle States. From forty-six to forty-eight inches, have hitherto been considered the average annual

amount falling in rain and snow, in this country.

The number of deaths in New-York in the year 1827, was 5,181, viz. 1536 men, 991 women, 1457 boys and 1197 girls. The deaths by consumption were 829, dropsy in the head 235, dysentery 199, drowned 68, intemperance 72, small pox 149, measles 172, typhus fever 96, bilious fever 16, bilious remittent 18, fever 132, intermittent 20, remittent 43, &c. The excess over the number of deaths in 1826, is 208.

DEATHS FROM BURNING CHARCOAL.—Two colored persons, man and wife, by the name of Williams, were found dead in their bed, at the house of a Mr. Heath in East-Hartford, on Thursday morning last. previous to their retiring to bed, they placed a kettle of burning charcoal in the room in which there was no fire-place, which was undoubtedly the cause of their death.

Hart. Mercury.

In Montreal, a man named Bazinai recently attempted to stop a horse which was at full speed; but missing his aim at the horse's head, the shaft of the vehicle struck his breast, penetrated nearly through his body, and killed him.

A Mrs. Richardson, of Springport, Cayuga County, N. Y. committed suicide by hanging herself, on Friday the 28th ult. The Auburn Patriot says no reason can be assigned as the probable inducement for the commission of this rash act.

The Plymouth Memorial mentions, that several cases of the small pox or varioloid have occurred in Pembroke. Measures have been taken to prevent its spread.

Lynn manufactures and exports a million pairs of shoes in a year. Its population, in 1820, was 3300.

The small pox broke out at Santa Cruz about the 1st ult. and was raging to an alarming extent.

The St. John Courier, in remarking on that part of the Speech of the Governor of Maine, which relates to the imprisonment of Baker, of the Madawaska settlement, says—

"We assert, as we formerly intimated, that Baker is in prison for debt, and for debt only. He tendered Bail for his appearance at Court, to stand trial for the alleged misdemeanor of stopping the carrier of the mail, and it was accepted. We are personally acquainted with the persons who are his bail."

On Tuesday week the horse of Mr. William Sharp, of Scipio, N. Y. was burnt down, and two sons of Mr. S. were burnt to death. One was 13 years of age, the other five: the parents had barely time to save themselves.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

LY SENATE.

On motion of Mr. PARRIS, the bill was postponed to Jan. 23, 1828.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for certain surviving Officers of the Revolution; when

Mr. Parris moved the following amendment:

"To provide for the payment of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier, who served in the Revolutionary Army, and who was entitled to pay from the Continental Treasury for the service by him actually performed; deducting therefrom, the just value of whatever such officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, may have received from the government, in payment, for his said service. And deducting, also, whatever sum he may have received, (if any,) under the pension laws of March, 1813, and May, 1820."

Mr. Parris said it appeared to him that the object he proposed to effect by a recommitment was not understood.—By the bill, as reported, it is proposed, to extend relief to a certain proportion of the officers of the Revolutionary army. The proposed amendment includes the cases provided for in the bill, limiting the amount to the sum actually due, without interest; and extending the like relief to all who performed service in that army and were entitled to pay from the continental treasury. It is true the proposition is not one of full justice, to the extent of the rights and the claims of the remnant of that meritorious army, but it is one of equal justice. It provides relief for each and for all, in exact proportion to their services, but not to the full extent. It is this principle, which Mr. P. was anxious to incorporate in the bill; a principle of equal justice to all, extending that justice to the ultimatum of its demands, if the situation of the finances would permit, but at every stage, and in every provision, keeping in view

the services and the claims of the soldier as well as the officer.

It surely cannot be necessary here to enter into a discussion of the comparative merits of the officers and the soldiers. In that mighty conflict, all were meritorious, all did their duty.—The officers could accomplish as little without soldiers, as could the soldiers without officers. Each contributed their full share to the completion of the great object for which they entered the conflict. Each, comparatively, suffered equal loss, arising from the depreciation of currency with which they were paid. For the necessities of each has relief been extended by our pension laws, and let it not be the business of this Congress now to discriminate. Were the officers poorly clothed? So were the soldiers. Were the officers poorly fed? So were the soldiers;—and whatever privations, either personal or pecuniary, were endured by the officers, the same, to an equal, and in most cases to a greater degree, were endured by the soldiers.

We are told that the cases provided for, in the reported bill, form a distinct and separate class, not relating to monthly pay, but to a promise to the officers of half pay for life.

Does that promise, partially performed as it has been, constitute a stronger obligation upon this Government, than the contract with the soldier for his monthly pay? Was it not an inducement, in either case, held out by the Government for the performance of the same service, and does it weaken the obligation in the one case that it was for the payment of wages, or does it strengthen it in the other, that the inducement was in the form of pension? If the services of the one class could not have been secured without the promise of half pay for life, could the equally important services of the other class have been secured without the promise of monthly pay? Who ever did or ever will discriminate between the validity of the contract in the one case and the other? It has not been complied with in either; it is binding equally in both. And why separate them? Why, be the form of the contract what it may, pay the officers for similar services, in the same cause and at the same period, to the full extent of principal and interest, while the soldier is denied even the principal? The former, by resignation, could leave the service at pleasure. Not so with the latter. However great his sufferings, however worthless the currency with which he was paid, however miserably he might be clothed or fed, martial law compelled the performance of the full term of his enlistment. The country held him to the contract on his part. Has it ever been performed on the part of the country?

The effect of the proposed amendment would be to provide for a class of cases, but by no means numerous, for which relief has never been extended by the pension laws. It would be meeting justice, scanty justice, to one portion of the army for services for which others have been rewarded with pensions for life. It would be discharging a debt due to one Regiment at least, which has in no way been cancelled, not even by depreciated paper, final settlements, certificates, or in any other manner. The proof of the fact exists among the records of this Government, that the soldiers of that Regiment, enlisted about the year 1780, for three years, or during the war, and to whom was promised a bounty of eighty dollars each in addition to monthly pay, were discharged, at the close of the war, without having received in any form a single dollar for either pay or bounty. The fact is undeniable, and individuals of that Regiment have been asking redress for years. Shall it be said to this class, who have received nothing, stand aside until your officers are compensated, who long since received the gratuity of five years full pay? The soldiers are not the men who hold conventions, who prepare circulars, and who get up and move the machinery that operates upon Congress. They are generally in necessitous circumstances, and to separate their claims from those of their officers is to blast their hopes forever.

The probable number of such cases may be easily estimated. The Senator from Maryland, in stating that four-fifths of the surviving soldiers of the revolutionary army are now on the pension rolls, has given a basis upon which the sum that would be required by the proposed amendments might be easily calculated. Four-fifths have already been paid by their pensions. To them, the Government has been just, and will continue to be generous. The other fifth, according to the gentleman's calculation, are all that remain. Let us no longer deny justice to them while we are thus generous to their fellows.

Mr. Parris was followed by Messrs. Smith, of Md., Van Buren, Ruggles, Harrison, Woodbury, and Chambers; which will be given as soon as the reporter can prepare them from his notes.

The Senate then adjourned.

DOMESTIC.

FROM THE AMERICAN ADVOCATE.
DRAWING THE LINE.

The Eastern Argus and its auxiliary papers have taken a stand against the late Adams Convention in Portland, and, disregarding the expression of the people's will manifested at that meeting, have denounced the Republicans of this State who favor the re-election of Mr. Adams, with a vindictiveness and a disregard of truth and propriety, which must give pain to all honorable men who read those papers. The Argus has named with exultation five or six respectable gentlemen who formerly acted with the federal party, and who are asserted to have been present at the meeting; and with a logic peculiar to itself and its coadjutors, the meeting is thereupon pronounced to have been a "grand federal caucus." How absurd and farcical! The period has not yet come when the Republicans will weakly be frightened from their high purposes by being called names—by papers, too, which, whatever might formerly have been the respectability and influence of one of them, have not now the confidence of any intelligent and unprejudiced elector in this State. The Republicans of Maine, acting on the principles which have always constituted their creed, decided originally in favor of John Quincy Adams; for him they gave their votes at the last election; and for him they will vote again at the next election. They gave their votes for Mr. Adams, in preference to the patriot and statesman, William H. Crawford, and the eloquent orator, Henry Clay; and they certainly will not now desert Mr. Adams to vote for a man as much inferior to either Mr. Crawford or Mr. Clay, in all the necessary qualifications for a high civil office, as military talent is always inferior to statesmanlike abilities & experience. The Argus and the few who follow it may place themselves in opposition to the great body of the Republicans of the State, and if it suits them may open the flood-gates of abuse upon all who come in their way, may nickname them "federalists" &c., and affect to be themselves the only true republicans; but the people, who penetrate the hollowness of their pretensions, will not be deceived by them. If they draw a line, they may blame none but themselves, if they find themselves on the wrong side of it. If they place a gulf between themselves and the Republican majority, let them look that it do not become impassable. Difference of opinion on political subjects, and especially with regard to the qualifications of two candidates for the Presidency, is but a slight thing. Full, free, and fearless discussion of all such matters is to be invited, rather than to be deprecated, under our republican form of government. But when a minority of the great Republican party, seceding from its ranks, undertake to denounce the majority as heretics, and infidels, and seize every opportunity to overwhelm them with abuse, a more than common crisis has arrived; and it may happen that the majority, having the power to visit the offences of these men on their heads with ten fold vengeance, may choose to exercise that power in some small measure, if not according to the desert of the offenders. We repeat, that the honest preference of any man or men for Mr. Jackson is not made a subject of complaint. A free citizen of this State has a perfect right to vote for George Kremer or Estwick Evans for the Presidency, and to advocate his claims with such arguments as he may conceive to be fair and conclusive. But if this man or these men, despairing to trust their cause on its own merits, should cry up Mr. Kremer or Mr. Evans as the "republican candidate," and abuse all their opponents as aristocrats and antirepublicans, making use of sophistry and invective to supply the want of reason and justice in their cause, would they not deserve to be made to feel their insignificance and want of power? The idea that Andrew Jackson is the republican candidate for the Presidency is not in the least degree more rational than it would be to uphold one of the respectable gentlemen above named as such. Which of the candidates will be likely to fill the office the most to the honor and profit of the nation? Which of them is "honest, capable, and a friend to the constitution?" He is the republican candidate. He will be supported by the enlightened, intelligent, and discerning men in the community; the men who have no political object in view, and who, in casting their votes have a single eye to the good of the country; and who shall say that these are not the best republicans? If not, where shall we look for republicans? It matters not to the republicans who have formed their judgment long ago after a candid and deliberate review of the whole ground, that some of their former political opponents are favorably disposed towards Mr. Adams. Having the deepest conviction that their own preference is well-grounded, it is not of the least moment to them whether the federalists are with them or are opposed to them.

That circumstance can have no weight in the decisions of well-balanced minds. And intelligent men of either of the former parties can have no objection to unite with those they once opposed in effecting a laudable and patriotic purpose. The Administration meeting at Portland was intended to combine the strength of the friends of Mr. Adams, lest designing and intriguing men should by false pretences succeed in procuring the election of one or more Jackson Electors. How far this object was attained we do not say; but this we do say, that however often and confidently the Argus and its satellites may assert that Mr. Jackson is the democratic candidate, the people of this state will in time convince them of their error.

REBELLION IN THE CAMP.—The Reformed Baptist Association, of North Carolina composed of 38 churches, have solemnly resolved that Missionary societies, Tract societies, Bible societies, and Theological seminaries, are entirely inconsistent with religion, and that they will steadily oppose them as they will all schemes for begging money for their support. This resolution has been adopted after a full and separate deliberation on the subject, by each of these thirty eight Churches. They have also published a very able circular on the subject. [Western Tiller.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.
POLITICS OF THE DAY.—It is a subjects of no little gratification to learn from those States hitherto deemed doubtful, that the truth and the light begin to prevail against the prejudices which have infected the public mind, and the misrepresentations which have influenced the public opinion. In no part of the country is this operation going on so certainly as in the State Pennsylvania. We have before us several letters from the interior and sound parts of the State, which leave no reason to doubt of the vote of that State being given to Mr. Adams for President, and to Mr. Rush for Vice-President.—Nat. Int.

The following circumstance has been reported to us, as having occurred in the parish of Cape St. Ignace, about 14 leagues from this city. On the night of Monday last, a bear entered the pigsty of one of the inhabitants of that parish, and strangled two large hogs; the farmer hearing the disturbance repaired to the sty, and finding Bruin still there, shut the door and made him a prisoner securely, as he thought, with the intention of inflicting mortal punishment when day-light should return. He was for some time disappointed, as the prisoner had broken sty and unceremoniously decamped; but, like other hardened offenders, did not avail himself of his liberty to clear out for his native woods, and on a further search was found in the sheep cote, where he had strangled twelve of the flock, and having regularly plied them one on the other, was enjoying a quiet nap on the carcasses of his victims; the farmer taking advantage of this ill judged confidence in his enemy, alarmed his neighbors, and the sanguinary monster was quickly despatched by the host of assailants now arrayed in arms against him.

Quebec Mer.

MR. JEFFERSON'S MANUSCRIPTS.—From the Charlottesville Herald we learn that the manuscripts of Mr. Jefferson are to be published in a short time. The work is to comprise three octavo volumes, of about 500 pages each, and will be accompanied by a portrait of the author, and a fac simile of the original draft of the Declaration of Independence.

Flowers are blooming at Norfolk. Among them, is one of that kind called *The Fair Maid of February*, known to botanists as the *Iris*, which in that place does not usually expand until March.

CENOSITY.—The Middletown, (Conn.) Gazette mentions, that in cutting an elephant's tusk at a comb factory in that city, a few days since, two iron bullets were found imbedded in it—the surface of the tusk being perfectly smooth.

FEMALE MASONS.—The Frederick, Md. Advertiser, announces that on Wednesday last, a Mrs. Chalmers intended to deliver a Masonic Oration composed by herself; and besides all this, the lady promises "to disclose the whole secrets of masonry."

WHAT NEXT?—A Convention of the Baptist Society at LeRoy, N. Y. consisting of Delegates from 19 churches, have resolved to request all Free Masons belonging to their churches to renounce publicly all communion with the order; and to excommunicate such as do not comply within a reasonable time.

The Legislature of Maryland have passed a resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives of that state in Congress, "to give every aid and support to the claims of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, now before the National Legislature, rendering to said surviving officers and to said soldiers respectively, the measure of justice to which they may be entitled."

THE WEATHER.—From extracts of a diary kept by an old gentleman, in Philadelphia, it appears that the winter of 1802 very much resembled the present one. More snow fell towards the end of February and in March, than during all the previous season.

MURDER.—Robert Carlyle, a native of Kentucky, a negro driver, was murder-

ed at Washington, Penn. on the 1st inst. by a negro slave, with whom he was proceeding towards Wheeling, Virginia. The negro was handcuffed, and gave the first intimation of the death of his master, stating that he was set upon by three men, early that morning and killed. The wounds appeared to have been inflicted by a club or a stone.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Amethyst, Captain Howes, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, papers of that place to the 28th, and London to the 26th December are received. The Amethyst came down from Liverpool in a very dense fog, in company with about three hundred sail of vessels.

Active preparations were making at Devonport to fit out for the Mediterranean, the Erebus bomb vessel. Orders had also been issued to get in readiness three line-of-battle ships—the Britannia, 120; the Ocean and Windsor Castle, 74's—which "signs" afford a commentary on the existing negotiations in the East, of no very pacific nature; and render it not improbable that the English Government may deem it necessary to follow up the affair of Navarino by an attack on Constantinople. Still these movements are not regarded as altogether conclusive on the question of war; as, before the final determination of the Sultan and his Divan is known, the Government may think it good policy to display an overwhelming force in the Mediterranean; thereby hoping to intimidate the Power which they have provoked.

It is said that many of the more religious of the Jews are looking with peculiar earnestness towards the present aspect of affairs, both in Greece and Turkey, in a persuasion that the time is not far distant, when those who have most scorned and persecuted them will meet with retribution, and the Jewish family be again gathered into one nation, in which their ancient Theocratic Government will be restored.

Information of the affair at Navarino, reached the ambassadors at Constantinople on the 23rd October, but remained unknown to the Porte and the Public for several days.

The ambassadors had a conference of five hours with the Reis Effendi on the 23d November, but the result was not immediately made known. The embargo at Constantinople had been removed eight days previous.—American Trav.

London, Dec. 26.

We ought to have mentioned yesterday, that there is, we fear, no doubt of the embargo at Constantinople having been reimposed upon the merchantmen of the Allied Powers, before the last despatches came away. The departure of the Ambassadors was deferred no longer than until the result of the Divan was known; which was to be held about the 29th; but making all allowance at uncertainty in Turkish affairs, it is only fair to state that no hope existed of a favorable issue to the deliberations of the Council. We shall be surprised if the late accounts of Mr. Canniag were dated in the Turkish capital.

Another account, taken from the Gazette of France of the 24th, states that Mr. Canning and Count Guilleminot (two of the ambassadors) were with the fleet, waiting for instructions from their courts.

The editor of the Bulletin compiled the following for his paper of last evening:

At the last dates, Ibrahim Pacha was engaged at Navarino in repairing the wreck of his fleet. The remnant of the Turco-Egyptian fleet has been directed by the allied Admirals, to proceed either to Constantinople or Alexandria.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Mr. King presented resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State, in Congress, to endeavor to procure such amendment of the Constitution as will provide for the election of the President and Vice President of the United States, by a direct vote of the people, and prevent the election from devolving on the House of Representatives in any event. Provided such amendment can be obtained without changing the present scale of voting for those officers between the several States of the Union. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

Mr. Smith, of Md. presented the memorial of sundry merchants of the City of Baltimore, engaged in the trade to the Pacific ocean, praying that a duty may be imposed on imported sheathing copper. Referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Smith, of Md. was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate, cause to be printed and bound, six hundred copies of the annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, including the Reports of Mr. Hamilton, and to cause an index to be prepared for the same; and that the expense thereof, be paid out of the contingent fund.

The following bills were read the third time, and passed:

The bill in addition to an act, entitled "An act concerning discriminating duties on tonnage and imposts—and the bill making an appropriation for the support of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States.

The bill for allowing and distributing prize money, for the capture and destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, to Susan Decatur and others, was taken up; the motion to fill the first blank with \$10,000 still pending.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.

The bill to compensate Mrs. Susan Decatur, widow of the late Com. Decatur, and others, for the capture and destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed, 3 yeas 32—nays 13.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

A number of petitions and memorials were presented by the following gentlemen: Messrs. Ripley, Healy, Harcey, Whipple, Gorham, and Farnum.

Mr. Pearce offered a petition from the citizens of Newport, R. I. relative to the tariff. Some objections being made to print it.

Mr. Burgess rose and asked, with some degree of astonishment, why this disrespect should be offered to the citizens of Newport?

Mr. Randolph rose: When I was first a member of this House, and many years after, memorials were not printed at all, except at the expense of the memorialists.

The question was put to lay it on the table and carried—the question on the printing still remaining.

Mr. Randolph said, the practice of printing every thing, had grown out of the circumstance of having public printers to the House.

Mr. Pearce made some remarks on the subject of the patronage of the government printing. He said there was not more than ten or fifteen lines in the memorial. It was a petition shewing why Congress should not increase the duties on the subjects therein mentioned. He asked why this distinction now should be made to his constituents? Printing had been extended to others in like cases.

The motion for printing was then put, and carried.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

Mr. Cambreleng, moved the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table, viz.:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish this House with a statement of the nett revenue collected annually, from the year 1790 to 1826, inclusive, on each of the following articles, viz.: Hammered and rolled bar-iron, wool, hemp, flax sail-cloth, molasses, foreign distilled spirits, cotton manufactures, and woollen manufactures; and of the revenue which accrued on each of the said articles during the year 1827.

On motion of Mr. Sprague, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a road from the head waters or branches of the Kennebec river, in Maine, to the boundary line of that State, and in a direction towards the city of Quebec.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

The Joint Standing Committee on Parishes &c. to whom was referred the Petition of Isaac Ilsey and others, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to submit the following

REPORT:

The petitioners, with others were incorporated by the last Legislature, for the Religious, Moral and Professional Instruction of Seamen. The object of this association appears to have been favorably regarded by the public, and about \$4,000 have been subscribed and paid in furtherance of the general designs of the Institution. Encouraged by these favorable indications, the Trustees have purchased real estate near one of the principle wharves in Portland, and commenced the erection of a suitable building to contain a Chapel, School-room, and other necessary apartments, extending their plan so far as to include the instruction of American Seamen gratuitously, in all the branches of common learning, and in navigation and the elements of practical seamanship. In this state of their progress, they have applied for Legislative aid—urging their application before the committee on the same ground on which the public patronage has been granted to other literary institutions. The importance of the object is shown by the fact that the amount of tonnage of shipping belonging to the district of Portland and Falmouth employed in foreign trade, coasting and fisheries is 52,771 tons—that the tonnage entered from foreign ports during the past year is 28,298 tons; that the number of seamen employed is 3,166; that protections were issued the past year to 448 seamen, of whom 202 were under 21 years of age, most of whom were from the country. Many also who are employed in the fisheries in the summer resort to this port for winter voyages; and most of this class of men engage in that employment at an early period of life, without the means of even a common education, for want of which and of sufficient learning to fill any higher station on shipboard,

their lives are spent before the mast, at wages barely sufficient for their common support. Of the number thus employed probably more than half make three voyages a year, and are on shore from one to four months—this class is composed of men coming from all parts of the State, and to whom the benefits of a free school for seamen would be of equal utility.

Your Committee are impressed with the importance of having something done for this hitherto neglected but valuable class of our citizens; and with the fact that from their peculiarity of the habits and mode of life our present public schools and seminaries are of no practical advantage to them. It is only from schools planned and conducted with particular reference to the peculiar character of this class of men that any reasonable progress can be expected in qualifying them for stations of trust, respectability and usefulness. And such your committee consider the present Institution, and believe that its claims on the public patronage are at least as strong as those of any other literary institution.

JOEL MILLER, Chairman.

House of Representatives, Feb. 9, 1828.
Ordered, That the foregoing Report be published in all the newspapers that publish the Laws of the State.

Extract from the Journal:

Attat, JAMES L. CHILD, Clerk.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.

Petitions of Selectmen of Hollis; of Wm. R. Miller; and remonstrance of Paul Welsh and als; and of Inhabitants of York were referred in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Grover, a message was sent to the House of Representatives requesting them to send up the message of the Governor and accompanying Resolutions of the Legislature of South-Carolina on the subject of State Rights.

A Committee of Conference was appointed in concurrence upon the Bill to incorporate the Proprietors of the Bangor Pier Corporation; and also upon Resolves in favor of Old Town Bridge Corporation.

Bill, in addition to an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Proprietors of the Centre Meeting House in Farmington; Bill to incorporate the Proprietors of Moose Brook Sluice Way; Bill to set off Joseph Leighton from Westbrook and Falmouth; and a Bill to incorporate the town of Adams, were severally passed to be enacted.

Resolve in favor of the Proprietors of the Northwaddy half of Township No. 6, ninth range, in the county of Penobscot, and Resolve in favor of Nathaniel L. Ingersoll, were finally passed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

On motion of Mr. DERNETT, the petition of Selectmen of Liberty was taken from the files and referred to the Committee on incorporation of towns.

Bill additional to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Schoodic River Log Company was referred to the next Legislature.

Resolve in favor of the Trustees and Oversees of Bowdoin College was read a second time and the Senate non-concurred the House in indefinitely postponing this Resolve, amended and then passed the same to be engrossed as amended.

Passed to be enacted.—Bill additional to an act to incorporate the proprietors of Kittery Point Bridge—giving a lien to ship carpenters and others on vessels—to incorporate the Bangor Mechanic Association—in addition to the several acts defining the general powers and duties of Manufacturing Companies—to authorize the Selectmen of Portland and Bath to appoint an additional number of Engine men—to incorporate the Penobscot Mill Dam Corporation—and Bill to incorporate the Proprietors of the Brunswick Tontine Hotel.

Finally passed.—Resolve providing for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President—and Resolve to encourage and aid in the publication of a statistical view and map of the State.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

Bill to incorporate the Portland Mutual Fire Insurance Company passed to be engrossed.

Resolve relating to internal improvements finally passed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

Conferees were appointed upon the subject of disagreement between the two Houses, respecting the bill prohibiting public treats on days of election.

The finished business on the records of the Senate and all new subjects presented to the consideration of the Legislature, have been mostly mentioned in the Journal of the House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.

Leave to withdraw was granted on the petitions of Nathaniel Noyes and als; of Paul Allen; of Henry Hobbs and als; and of Edward E. Bourne and als.

Order of Notice was granted on the petition of Thomas McLaughlin and als; of David H. Patterson and als.

Petitions of Sally M. Smith and als; of Jonathan Strout and als; of the town of Warren; of Ephraim Cole and als; Selectmen of Greenwood; and of James B. Thornton and als; were read and referred.

Resolve for the benefit of Waterville College as amended; and Resolve in aid of the same.

FRIDAY, Feb. 13.

Bill concerning Sheriff's Fees was read once and referred to Messrs. Maynard, Washburn, and Miller.

of Gardingrosses. Resolved in the evening by a read a file to be Resolved. Electors dent was to be engrossed Senate.

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Resolved location of the State; the choice Vice-Pres were final currence.

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Petition o and referred Senate.

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Mr. Swan of the vote of Resolve to ni burg, and the next at 10 o'clock

THE THURSDAY

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This is as it sional districts days of Jacks no question bu jorities of steri al Jackson is v can fairly get suggest to the congressional on early inter the President AND DECID ministration shu didate for Elec Oxford has no mean to say, th rect, to relax all well the a center. We kn be done, that d the good cause.

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We merely th ed to dictate out to manage t Newspaper

before the most, as for their common, but thus employed half make three are on shore from this class is com- from all parts of the the benefits of men would be of re impressed with having something, neglected but val- and with the pecuniarity of the e our present pub- inaries are of no to them. It is only and conducted with to the peculiar is of men that any an be expected in tions of trust, res- iveness. And such der the present in- that its claims on are at least as y other literary in- LLER, Chairman, ices, Feb. 9, 1838. going Report be pub- pers that publish the Journal: L. CHILD, Clerk, Monday, Feb. 11, men of Hollis; of remonstrance of and of inhabitants and in concurrence. Gaover, a message se of Representa- to send up the rnor and accompa- the Legislature of e subject of State conference was ap- e upon the Bill to riorities of the Ban- ; and also upon Old Town Bridge an act, entitled "An Proprietors of the se in Farmington; the Proprietors of Way; Bill to set from Westbrook and to incorporate the e severally passed f the Proprietors of f of Township No. county of Penob- ally passed. TUESDAY, Feb. 12, DENNETT, the peti- Liberty was taken ferred to the Com on of towns. an act entitled an act hoodiac River Log ed to the next Le- f the Trustees and College was read e Senate non-con- definitely postponed- mended and then be engrossed as d.—Bill additional- age—the proprietors- giving a lien d others on vessels Bangor Mechanic ion" to the several neral powers and ing Companies—to en of Portland and ditional number of rporate the Penob- riorities of the Brus- resolve providing for s of President and Resolve to encour- publication of a sta- of the State. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, the Portland Mu- Company passed to internal improve- SATURDAY, Feb. 16, appointed upon the the bill prohibiting of election. ness on the records a new subjects pre- eration of the Le- mostly mentioned House. REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, Feb. 8, was granted on the el Noyes and al; rry Hobbs and al; ource and al. M. Smith and al; and al; of the town- alm Cole and al; ood; and of James ; were read and

of Gardiner Lyceum were passed to be engrossed.

Resolve in favor of certain Academies in the county of York was laid on the table by Mr. Smith, of Newfield, and read a first and second time and ordered to lie on the table until Monday next.

Resolve providing for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President was read a second time and passed to be engrossed in concurrence with the Senate.

MONDAY, Feb. 11. The Resolve granting \$500 to each of the Academies of South-Berwick, Saco, and Limerick, to be expended for the tuition of indigent scholars, which was laid on the table by Mr. Smith of Newfield, on Saturday last, and assigned for consideration to-day, was called up, and Mr. Leach of Raymond moved an indefinite postponement, which prevailed, Yeas 61—Nays 45.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12. Resolve to encourage and aid the publication of a statistical view and map of the State; and a Resolve providing for the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, were finally passed, and sent up for concurrence.

Bill giving a lien to ship-carpenters and others on vessels; Bill to incorporate the Penobscot Mill Dam, Corporation; Bill additional to an act to incorporate the Proprietors of Kittery Point Bridge; Bill additional to the several acts defining the general powers and duties of Manufacturing Corporations—Bill to incorporate the Bangor Mechanic Association; Bill to authorize the Proprietors of the Brunswick Tonnage Hotel, were severally passed to be enacted.

Ordered, That the Joint Committee on the Militia and Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of exempting by law, the non-commissioned officers and privates of the militia who actually perform military duty, from paying a poll for the support of government.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13. The House reconsidered their vote, refusing a final passage to the engrossed Resolve for the benefit of Waterville College, and also the vote passing the Resolve to be engrossed.—The House then amended the Resolve so as to grant three thousand dollars only to said College, payable annually, the first payment to be made on the first day of April next—and passed the Resolve to be engrossed as amended.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14. The Report of the Committee on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary was taken up, and a debate thereon ensued, in which Messrs. Evans of Gardiner, Deane of Ellsworth, Emerson of Portland, and Smith of Nobleborough, took part.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16. Petition of Erasmus Foote was read and referred in concurrence with the Senate.

Ordered that the committee on Literature be directed to inquire into the expediency of making an additional appropriation for the education of the Deaf and Dumb in this State.

Mr. Swan of P. moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, postponing the Resolve to aid the inhabitants of Fryeburg, and the House assigned Monday next at 10 o'clock to consider the motion.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY;
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1838

ELECTORS.

By reference to our Legislative Journal, it will be seen, that the law designating the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President, has finally passed. We understand the bill to provide for two Electors by general ticket, and the remainder by Congressional Districts.

This is as it should be. The congressional districts were formed before the days of Jacksonism, and there can be no question but they contain large majorities of sterling Republicans. General Jackson is welcome to every vote he can fairly get in this State. We would suggest to the Republicans of Oxford congressional district, the propriety of an early interchange of sentiment on the Presidential question.—AN OPEN AND DECIDED FRIEND of the Administration should be designated as candidate for Elector. When we say that Oxford has nothing to fear, we do not mean to say, that she ought, in any respect, to relax her efforts—we know well the activity of the nest in the centre. We know that every thing will be done, that deception can do to defeat the good cause.

Time has been when this central influence could be made to bear on the extreme parts of the district; but that time has gone by. The yeomanry of Oxford will think and act for themselves. We shall be happy to give publicity to opinions of our friends on the time and place of meeting, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Elector, as well as these steps necessary to be pursued in order to secure an united and efficient effort among the voters.

We merely throw out hints; we mean to dictate—the people are competent to manage their own concerns with Newspaper dictation.

MORNING COURIER.

This paper, which has been published in New-York City for about nine months past, has recently been enlarged. It is now the largest daily paper which is published in the world, and although it is what we generally understand a Jackson paper, yet it is a valuable paper for news, and is also very candid in politics, so much so, that the genuine, generally, in this State, are not recognized by it as co-workers in the same cause. The Courier is also published tri-weekly, at the moderate price of five dollars per year. For any gentleman who wishes a paper of this kind, we should certainly recommend the Morning Courier.

LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

It will be recollected by some of our readers, that we expressed ourselves last year, in language which could not be misunderstood, that we did not fully approve of the management in the sales of Public Lands by Gen. IRISH. We gave some attention to his Report, and by some information which we received from good authority, we were led to conclude, that under such management, our lands would yield but a small profit to the State. Gen. Irish has again made his report to the Legislature, and we now think that we were nearly correct in our opinion last year. But be that as it may, some person has made "Remarks upon the two last Reports," who, we have no doubt, understands his subject, and has sent them forth from the press. From the appearance of the type, workmanship, &c. we guess they were printed in Bangor at the office of the Eastern Republican. A paper of the genuine stamp—from which press, we are assured by the Editor, nothing but pure Democratic principles are disseminated, so that there must be some grounds to our conjectures at least. We therefore hope the people will examine into this subject, and if these charges are correct and substantiated, dismiss Gen. Irish from his further attendance in the Land office, but if, on examination, they are not, we earnestly hope, that the public will not think the Eastern Republican, any the less liable to tell the truth, merely, by using the type to print a libellous pamphlet.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The appropriation bill for the erection of public buildings has passed the Legislature by a very large majority. Other things being equal the people in this part of the State would have preferred that the Government should remain at Portland; but Portland has become of late the scene of so much secret management, and certain individuals with their press and their salaries, have exerted so much influence in the Halls of Legislation, that we have not only become reconciled, but even pleased with the prospect of the removal of the Government to a place where if the master spirits must interfere, they will be subjected to the expense of their board, and occasionally to answer the question, for what intent art thou come here?

They cannot give supper, and prowl about boarding houses, and lurk in the lobbies of the State House, without being pointed at.—Let us not be mistaken. We mean no reproach to the town of Portland. They have done honorably in providing for the State. We could wish them more influence than they have. The management of which we speak, is as sincerely detested by a large majority of the town of Portland as it is by a large majority of the State.

In connection with this article, and as a further illustration of our ideas, we make the following extract from a writer in the Kennebec Journal, over the signature of a "A Republican."

We predicted what has in fact happened, that the Jackson leaders, would organize the Legislature and elect their own men for President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, Councilors, &c. "The republican party must be united and act together," and the next concert must be to select an electoral ticket ostensibly universal, but in reality for Jackson. This ticket is to consist of republicans, and we must unite for them, that the party may not divide. In this way the people are to be duped and defrauded. We exhibit now to the United States, a majority in both branches of the Legislature for Jackson, and we shall probably be deluded to throw the votes of this State for Jackson, when nine tenths of the people are for Adams.—And this is to be done too by two or three managers who contrive to keep the real object out of sight. Men who, as we have already observed, are entirely safe in any event, who can lose nothing and gain much.

How long the understanding of the people is to be thus perverted, it is impossible to predict. So long, perhaps, as the seat of government remains where it is. If the real republicans would escape from this thralldom, they must shun the intrigues of the capital. It is of the last importance that the members on the Kennebec should agree and fix on a permanent Seat of Government.

At Portland the secret silent influence exists, but it cannot be seen. The leaders there have every facility for maneuver. Greetings and salutations on the various anniversary, the State paper with wide circulation and extensive patronage, able writers, with good salaries and much leisure, who can mark off every

friend of Mr. Adams as a federalist or an apostate—this is the machinery which is to combine the republican strength of this State for Gen. Jackson. Mr. Adams is the federal candidate! This weak, frail, false pretence, is urged upon "the party" with much gravity and great force, when every day and hour elicits the fact, that many, very many, high toned, full blooded federalists are for Jackson. Look at the Jackson dinner in Boston, and you see in the front rank Mr. Baylies whose father was a member of the Hartford Convention and who has never pretended to renounce his principles. See in the same ranks Mr. Pickering, the great father of the Essex Junto. We speak not disrespectfully of such men,—their honor and integrity have never been doubted, but while they are leading off for Jackson, it is ineffably ridiculous to claim him as the republican Candidate.

A WANDERING SON.

Printers in all sections of the United States are requested to insert the following as an act of humanity and public caution:—

My son, Edwin S. Humphrey, aged 19 years, subject to turns of insanity, is wandering somewhere. He took (as is supposed) from the bar of Jesse Ives, ion keeper in Barkhamsted, on the 26th inst. \$15 in bank bills on different banks, beside \$20 on Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, and has not since been heard of. Said Edwin is about 5 feet 7 inches high, black eyes, dark hair, has a scar on his upper lip; also, some pimples on his face. Frequently he appears very decent and unassuming, but trust him not. He wore away a large crowned black hat, blue coat, striped vest, and dark pantaloons. Whoever will secure the above described young man in jail, and give information by mail to the subscriber, who is his father, so that he may be had, shall be well rewarded, and all necessary charges paid. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received. I reside in Salisbury, Connecticut.

ASAHEL HUMPHREY.

Jan. 31, 1838.

There is no doubt that the great political manoeuvre of taking Gen. Jackson to New-Orleans to show him up on the 8th ult. was a failure in all its parts. Several letters from gentlemen of character in that city, concur in the statement of this fact. We have already quoted from several of these, and we have now before us another, from a gentleman of that city, dated Jan. 15, which states, "that Gen. Jackson left that city a few days previous, and that he was apparently dissatisfied with the manner of his reception, not considering it sufficiently cordial."

N. Y. Com.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. Mr. Merrill, Mr. Simon Noble to Miss Maria Kimball. In Buckfield, Dr. Jonathan Norton, of Farmington, to Miss Nancy Waterman.

DEATH OF GOV. CLINTON.

By the steam-boat last evening, we received from Albany the melancholy account of the death of His Excellency DE WITT CLINTON, Governor of the State. This afflicting event occurred on Monday evening, and is supposed to have been caused by the bursting of a blood vessel upon the heart. By this dispensation of Providence, the state has lost one of its ablest statesmen, as well as one of its most distinguished benefactors. Gov. Clinton was a devoted friend of literature and science, the ardent patron and encourager of general education, and by precept and example fostered the system of instruction so extensively in use in the common schools throughout the state. But his name and his character are identified with the magnificent system of internal improvement, begun by his influence, and completed by his energy—a work which will transmit his name with the highest honor to the latest period of time.

N. York D. Adv. of the 15th inst.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident owners of the following Lots of Land, situated in Weld, in the County of Oxford, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me, the subscriber, to collect for the year 1838, as follows, to wit:

No. of Lots.	Range of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	State, County, & Town Taxes.
11 & 12	2	103	150	43
	12	3	40	86
	13	9	80	1 46

Unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday, the tenth day of June next, at ten of the clock A. M. so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, as will discharge the same, at my Dwelling House, in Weld.

EPHRAIM HAUGHTON, Collector.
Weld, February 2, 1838. 3w 190

FOR SALE.

THOSE valuable Lots of Land recently set off on Execution in Bethel, from John Merrill, Esq. to Messrs. Smith & Oxnard.

TEN TONS OF GOOD HAY.

In the Barn of Mr. Samuel Allen, Hebron, terms very liberal—application to be made to the subscriber. LEVI WHITMAN.
Norway, Feb. 3, 1838. *183

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE NEW CASE OF A CURE.
Boston, Nov. 24th.
SIR—The Pile Ointment and Electuary I lately had of you, has had an excellent effect. I have been troubled for years with the Piles, and have never found any remedy that would compare with yours.—The late attack was a severe one, but the relief was almost immediate. I take great pleasure in communicating this to you, for the benefit of any who may be suffering under so painful a disease.

MR. KIDDER.
The original letter may be seen at the Counting Room of the Proprietor.

The Proprietor of this Medicine recommends it with the fullest confidence as one of the most valuable remedies yet discovered, for the cure of the painful and debilitating complaint of the Piles. He deems it unnecessary to publish any other than the foregoing testimonial in its favor. This remedy has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended, than any other now in common use, and affords immediate and permanent relief, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, head-ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other marks of debility.

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes.—Plain and ample Directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary.—Price \$1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one only is wanted.

* Prepared from the Original Recipe in M. S. of the late Dr. W. J. CONWAY, by his immediate successor, and the sole Proprietor, L. KIDDER and sold wholesale by him at his Counting Room over No. 70, Court-street, corner of Hanover-street, and retailed by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicine as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BAILEY, at the Oxford Bookstore.

None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.
A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c. Jan. 24.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.

MISS JONES
ESPECIALLY informs her friends and the Public, that she expects to commence her second Quarter at Norway Village, on the first Monday in March.

Tuition for those that attend to the elementary branches only \$2 per quarter—for the ornamental part from 2 to \$3.
Norway, Feb. 12, 1838. 3w 189

Hæmorrhoid Ointment, for the Piles.

THIS valuable Ointment is a safe and effectual remedy for that very troublesome disorder. Those habituated to that complaint will find relief from only once applying it. Testimonials of its decided effects will accompany the same. For sale by JOHN F. REEVES, Druggist, Exchange-st, Portland, Dec. 4. 3m 186

TIMBER LANDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of the Resolve of the State of Maine, making appropriations for Public Buildings for the use of the State, the following TOWNSHIPS and parts of Townships of Land will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder, subject to the reservation of 1000 acres in each Township for the future appropriation of the Legislature to the use of such town, to wit:

Township No. 2, in the 2d range of Townships north of the Bingham Kennebec Purchase and west of Moosehead Lake, 22,908 acres.
Township A in 13th range of 1 townships west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.
Township No. 2, in 13th range, do. 23,040 acres.
Township A in 14th range of 1 townships, 19,104 acres.
According to the survey and plan made by Jos. Norris.

The west half of Township No. 3, 3d range west of the Monument, 11,189 acres.
The north half of Township No. 1, 6th range, 11,402 acres.
Township No. 3, in 7th range, do. 23,255 acres.
According to Norris & M'Millan's plan.

Township No. 5, in 4th range of Townships west of the Monument, 23,043 acres.
Township No. 6, in 7th range, do. 23,040 acres.
According to Joseph & J. C. Norris' plan.

Township No. 1, in 11th range of Townships west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.
Township B in same range; do. 26,730 acres.

According to Joseph Norris' plan. These Townships are represented as possessing valuable Pine Timber and are worthy the attention of all who may wish to secure to themselves valuable lots of pine timber and land capable of sustaining a dense population after the timber shall have been taken off.

The terms of payment are one-fifth cash at the time of sale, the residue to be secured by the Note of the purchaser with two or more satisfactory sureties, payable in four equal annual payments with interest annually.

The four Townships first herein named will be sold at Palmer's Hotel, opposite the Court-House in Augusta, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.—and the remaining Townships and parts of Townships, at Clark's Hotel in Bangor, on MONDAY, the 14th day of July next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES IRISH, Land Agent.
Portland, February 12, 1838. 2mtds

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, AN ADDRESS delivered at the close of a Private School in Dixfield village—by Wansbrough Bloxham.

Also, for sale by Thomas Crocker, Esq., Alfred Andrews, Paris—Col. Cyrus Clark, Turner—Charles T. Chase, James M. Williams, Dixfield—William Proctor, New Gloucester—James Dunn, Poland, and Mr. Mead, Bridgton.

MORE BARGAINS! G. C. LYFORD,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has been under the necessity of removing from No 7 Boyd's Buildings, to No. 4, in the same Block—3 Doors below his former stand—where he has just opened 18 Packages New and Fresh GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

20 p's Light and Dark Calicoes 1 per y'd;
40 p's Blue and Fancy do 20 cts do
50 p's Elegant Dark do from 25 cts to 22;
50 p's Stout Brown Sheetings 12 1-2 cts;
40 p's do do Shirtings 10 cts;
20 p's Stout Bleach'd Sheetings 1s;
20 p's do do Shirting 10 cts;
30 p's Sea Island Shirtings, (fine) 18 cts;
Bedtickings from 25 cts to 2s; a large assortment of Gloves and Hosiery; Handkerchiefs a great Variety; Bombazetts 50 p's; Cambrics; Muslins; Grecian Dresses; Elegant striped Levantines; Plaided, Shaded & Black Gros de Naples; almost every kind & quality Black Silks, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
Bales of very first quality Warp Yarns from No 7 to 11; Gingham; Checks; Satinets; Broadcloths; Cassimeres, &c. &c.
Portland, Jan. 18. 8w 185

CHEAP DRY GOODS

JUST received at
LITTLE'S CHEAP STORE,
No. 1, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,
Corner of Plum and Middle-streets, Portland,
Opposite MITCHELL'S HOTEL,
Consisting of as handsome an assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimers, Silks, Crapes, Shawl, Calicoes, Hankerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, and other GOODS, as can be found in the place. These Goods are offered at the lowest prices for Cash, and those who wish to dispose of their cash to good advantage, when purchasing FINE GOODS, will do well to call and examine, and satisfy themselves. A liberal discount made to those who purchase any amount. Country Traders, who purchase for cash will do well to call.

CARPETINGS, & C. CHEAP.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,
No. 1, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, Portland,
Opposite Mitchell's Hotel.
HAS for sale a very Splendid ASSORTMENT of Superfine Kidderminster CARPETINGS.
—ALSO—
Elegant Brussels and Milton HEARTH RUGS, probably the best assortment now in Portland. These Carpetings are of the best quality, and are offered at as low, if not lower prices than can be purchased in Boston or New-York.
8w 182

SAMUEL CUTLER,

HAS taken the Store, door above BANK OF PORTLAND, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND, And has for sale at the lowest prices, for Cash, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Black, Blue, Olive and Mixed Broad CLOTHS;
Ladies Pelisse cloths; CASSIMERES;
Handsome dark Calicoes; at 20 cts.
Rich Patches; Cambrics; Muslins;
Nice plain Muslin at 25 cts. per yard,
Black and Colored Canton Crapes;
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SILK GOODS at low prices;
Linen: Lawns; and Linen Cambrics;
Kibbons; Needles; Tapes; Pins; Buttons;
Bombazetts; Cambrics; Plaids; Flannels;
—ALSO—
Bed Ticking; Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks & Gingham; Batting and Wadding;
Blue and White Cotton Warp; Sewing and Knitting Cotton; with a great variety of other Goods.

WANTED,

WOOLEN YARN, and all wool and cotton and wool Cloth, for which Dry Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices. Purchasers are invited to call.
Nov. 14. 178

Purified Pyroliginous Acid, or Essence of Smoke, to cure Pork Hams, &c.

As a chemical preparation this Acid has long been known, but its use when applied to Meats, Fish, &c. is of recent date, it is sufficient to plunge Meat for a few moments into this Acid, to preserve it as long as you please.—putrefaction not only stops but retrogrades. Its antiseptic property is said was first discovered by "Doct. Jorg of Leipzig," who has entirely recovered several anatomical preparations from incipient corruption by pouring this Acid over them, and also Meats advanced in decay, notwithstanding the weather was hot, soon became dry and sound. The flavor which this Acid gives to meats and fish of all kinds is generally much preferred to the ordinary way of smoking. For Sale in any quantity by JOHN F. REEVES, Druggist, Exchange-street.
* The subscriber has fully tested that, this and past seasons. J. F. R.
Portland, Dec 21. 6w 186

ANDERSON'S SCOTCH & HOOPERS' ENGLISH FEMALE PILLS.

JOHN F. REEVES,
Exchange-street, Portland.

HAS just received a full supply of the genuine Anderson's Scotch and Hoopers' Female Pills, which are well approved of. —ALSO— a new and fresh stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, that are of the first quality, which will be sold on the most favorable terms.
Jan. 21, 1838. 3m 183

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON, As I have not been in the habit of writing poetry, and as these are the first lines I ever offered for publication, they cannot be expected to be free from errors. If you should think them worthy of a corner in your paper, they are at your disposal.

E. H. X.

When fortune, with a liberal hand,
On us her gifts bestows,
How sweet it is to have a friend,
To share with us our joys:
When health and pleasure smile on us,
And nought disturbs our peace,
How sweet it is to have a friend,
Whom we can ever trust:
But when affliction's heavy hand
Is laid upon our hearts,
How sweet it is to have a friend,
To soothe and share our grief:
And when we feel the chastening rod,
From the Almighty's hand,
How sweet to know he is our friend,
And afflicts us for our good.
When in the trying hour of death,
No earthly power can yield support,
How sweet to have that friend,
Who will our drooping souls sustain.
Norway, Feb. 9, 1828.

THE VICTIM.

'Hand me the towel, ye jovial band,
He said—"I will rouse my mind."
But Conscience said his trembling hand,
And dash'd the cup to earth.

He look'd around, he blush'd, he laugh'd,
He sipp'd the sparkling wave;
In it he read—"Who drinks this draught,
Shall dig a murderer's grave!"

He started up, like one who slept,
And trembled for his life;
He gaz'd around—his children wept,
He saw his weeping wife.

In his deep dream he had not felt,
His agonies and fears;
But now he saw them as they knelt,
To plead with pray'rs and tears.

But the foul fiend, her hateful spell
Threw o'er his wilder'd mind;
He saw in every hope a hell;
He was to reason blind.

He grasp'd the bowl to seek relief,
No more his conscience said;
His bosom friend was sunk in grief,
His children begg'd for bread.

His peace, his fortune, and his fame,
From him were doom'd to part;
His orphans were the heirs of shame,
His wife, a broken heart.

Through haunts of horror, and of strife,
He pass'd down life's dark tide;
He curs'd his beggar'd babes and wife;
He curs'd his God, and dy'd!

MILFORD BARD.

THE PILGRIM'S SONG.

There is a place of pleasure,
Where the righteous ever dwell,
Whose grandeur and magnificence,
No mortal tongue can tell:
To this country I am travelling,
With afflictions sore oppress'd—
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary be at rest.

Away, away, beyond the skies,
Shut in from sin and crime,
They pluck the pure ambrosial fruit,
Congenial to the clime,
And rove o'er fertile fields of flow'rs,
In gay luxuriance dress'd—
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary be at rest.

With crowns of gold upon their heads,
More brilliant than the gem,
They perambulate the city of
The New Jerusalem,
Contentment and jocundity
Pervade every breast,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary be at rest.

Then patiently I'll bend my bark
O'er life's tempestuous tide,
Though showers of iniquity,
Assail on every side:
These sweet anticipations,
On my mind shall be impress'd—
There the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary be at rest.

And when passing through the gloomy vale
Triumphantly I'll sing,
'O! grave, where is thy victory?
'O! death, where is thy sting?'
Then fly to those celestial shores,
To be forever blest—
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary be at rest.

COMMUNICATION.

NO. V.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DEATH OF MR. GRAHAM.

"Wisdom is justified of her children."
—The victims to folly and madness seem
of late to multiply in number beyond
any former period in the history of our
country.

Scarcely is one *duel* announced in one
quarter before our attention is called to
the sad repetition of the same crime in
another. Were we to judge of the age
in which we live by the frequency of
these bloody crimes, the season past;
we should be inclined to place the pre-
sent generation five or six centuries
back, or as far back at least as that illu-
trious age in which that most renowned
and redoubtable knight Don Quixote, the
milk and honey of chivalry displayed his
invincible prowess in defending "rights
and in fighting wrongs."

Can it be possible that this Western
World, this far famed land of Christian
light and civil freedom is about to be-
come the theatre of chivalrous feats and
Gothic barbarity? No, no real philan-
thropic anticipations such an event, but
recoils at the thought! How then shall

we account for the conduct of Graham?
A man of such talents, light and knowl-
edge—it cannot be ignorance that
closed his eyes and steeled his heart
against the dictates of reason and the
feelings of humanity: he had no such
excuse to make—for he was conscious
that he was engaging in an unequal and
inhuman combat, and confessed it, and
more too, he even condemned the prac-
tice as beneath the dignity of a gentle-
man—What then it may be asked induc-
ed him to violate the honest and
acknowledged sentiments of his heart?
—obstinacy, pure obstinacy—or want of
candor and brotherly love that men owe
to one another.

An unyielding haughty disposition, and
a wrong sense of true honor and human
dignity precipitated him, alas! where
tears and contrition can never avail him,
and hope can never reach. Why could
he not have generously forgave his
friend and apologized while in the way?
Because I will not was all the reason.
Graham would have shown much more
real honor and greatness of soul and
character had he generously and frankly
taken him by the hand and acknowledged
his fault and then returned to life, hap-
piness and usefulness.

"But one false step forever blasts his fame,
In vain with tears the loss he may deplore,
In vain look back to what he was before,
He sets like stars that fall to rise no more."

A mistaken notion of true honor has
hitherto led many persons of ability and
usefulness to engage in this most degrad-
ing practice and expose their own lives,
names and happiness to reproach, and
their friends and country to tears of
regret and remonstrance.

What method, it may be asked, can be
adopted to remedy this so popular and
so pernicious a practice? Answer, let
men of worth and candor set their faces
sternly and perseveringly against it; let
them use their united efforts to turn
the current of popular opinion against it
—let it be held up, and exposed in all
its hideous forms and bearings and ag-
gravations to public view; and to the
contempt and detestation of those who
feel and acknowledge its criminality and
heinousness. Let the people show their
disapprobation of the practice by ex-
cluding, from every kind of office, all
those, who have any way been engaged
in it or approve, or encourage it. And
most gladly do we recollect the decided
disapprobation that was shown to the
principle in the last election for Presi-
dent, and the utter abhorrence with
which they viewed this stain upon one
of the candidates for that high and
responsible office.

We heartily say, persevere in this
noble resolution; let it be a fully known
and settled point, that such characters
shall not hold any kind of office; and
we really believe that we shall soon see
a reform, a radical reform in this im-
portant particular.

While writing the above, the follow-
ing important queries were suggested to
our consideration relative to the more
general practice of national wars and
contests that have been waged and car-
ried on with less scruples about their
lawfulness and expediency, than private
quarrels and duelling.

1. Why have not two private individ-
uals the same right and authority to take
up arms against each other and settle
their quarrels and difficulties, as nations
and communities have?

2. If not, of how great a number must
a body or community consist before they
are invested with that right and authori-
ty?

3. Whether a large body of people
are invested with a greater right and
authority to take away life than an
individual?

4. If they are, whence do they derive
that right and authority, and who invests
them with it?

5. If the command "thou shalt do no
murder" is binding on an individual as
such, in what way is it dispensed with
when applied individually to a commu-
nity?

6. Can any human authority remove
or suspend this divine command?

7. By what right or power can a Ruler
command his subjects or citizens to
take away life, unless this right and
power was first delegated to him?

8. If the people do not originally and
individually possess this right and power,
how can they delegate it to their Rulers?
and if the people do not delegate this
right and power, how can Rulers pos-
sess them more than an individual?

9. Then, if a subject in obeying the
command of his Ruler takes the life of
a man, who is accountable for the murder?
These queries are candidly offered to
the serious consideration of the reader;
and the writer solicits his attention to a
subject that is, he fears, too much neg-
lected and too little understood by great
numbers of people merely for want of
unprejudiced attention to it.

We are too much in the habit of as-
sociating right with power, and suppose,
that power confers right; well, so it
may, to a certain extent and under cer-
tain circumstances. But we all must
agree that now but our Creator can
give life, and, are we then so certain
that man can take it away without the
certain command and sanction of Divine
authority?

We are certain, that we have Divine
permission to take the life of brute
animals for the necessary support and
subsistence of human life: But wantonly
to torment and butcher them is not only

a breach of a positive command but an
outrageous act of cruelty and unfeeling
ferocity.

So, when Rulers without authority, or
right, involve thousands of innocent
people in mutual war and slaughter,
when neither their lives nor rights are
in jeopardy, is a wanton and unjustifiable
abuse of authority never vested in them
by any being or power whatever.

When an individual falls in single com-
bat, almost every mouth is filled with ar-
guments, condemning the cruel practice
of duelling, and every one more or less
recoils at the outrage committed.

But when thousands, and even tens of
thousands perish in battle by the com-
mand and authority of usurpers, we are
scarcely moved at the vast accumulation
of misery, pain and death that are en-
tailed upon the innocent sufferers. The
sufferings of the poor soldiers, the cries
and lamentations of widows and or-
phans, are all unheeded amidst the din
of war, and the ambition and glory of a
few aspiring individuals.

"Shall the sword devour forever?"

SALUS.

We have seldom seen a more striking or
interesting specimen of pulpit eloquence
than the following, from the Rev. Mr. Biss's
Thanksgiving Sermon, delivered at Portland
in November last. The whole discourse is
richly worth reading, but that part which we
have copied is exceedingly impressive:

"Yes, while the purity and freedom
of our elections are maintained in all
national and State concerns, while liber-
ty of speech and the press is preserved
inviolate, and general intelligence, mor-
ality and unfeigned godliness distinguish
our highly favored republic, we may ex-
pect the blessing and guardianship of
the Almighty; but should ignorance,
vice, faction and venality prevail, sec-
tional interests predominate, and party
feelings blind to the general good, we
must expect the correction of Heaven,
and bid a long, perhaps last farewell to
all our prosperity, to all our anticipated
glory. We may fancy common origin,
toils, and success will bind us together in
bonds of invincible union, that brothers
in kindred, language, faith and hope, we
shall on no consideration fan the embers
of civil war, or so contend among our-
selves, as to become the prey of for-
eign nations, but the history of fallen
republics holds forth an awful warning
on this subject, and exposes the fallacy
of entertaining ardent hopes on these
grounds. The Jews were brethren;
they were apparently united by all that
could endear association, or render it last-
ing; yet the bonds of consanguinity, suf-
fering, and prosperity did not preserve
them from dissension, anarchy, ruin.—
Though they must have had in glowing
recollection the grinding servitude of the
Egyptian brick yards on the one hand, and
fearful apprehensions of "the Dragon
of the Euphrates, the hammer of the
whole earth" on the other, they engaged
in civil war, and their sun went down in
blood. The Greeks had one language,
one interest, one glory; they had fought
their way to freedom, and their fields
were paved with the bones of their un-
conquerable heroes; yet, after the death
of Alexander they became divided, and
fell, like the scattered trees of the plain,
before the Roman tornado. The Swiss
were firm as the rocks of their native
mountains, which had braved and buffeted
the storms of five thousand winters.
Foreign gold, foreign influence dissolv-
ed their union, and they fell, like one
of their own villages, beneath the deso-
lating avalanche. It is idle to imagine
we shall have a better fate, if we be-
come corrupt and dissipated, or that we
shall ever rise from the bloody sea
where our liberties are drowned. The
blasted leaves of autumn shall be re-
newed by the returning spring; the cer-
ements of the grave shall burst, and
earth shall give up her dead; but politi-
cal degeneracy has no restoring power,
national death is followed by no resur-
rection.

CHILBLAINS.

THOSE afflicted with that painful
and troublesome complaint, CHIL-
BLAINS, have now within their reach
a certain and easy cure in ALBERT'S SPECI-
FIC. No remedy has ever been pre-
sented to the Public, by which a more
immediate cure could be effected than
that now offered for chilblains. The ex-
perience of the last winter alone, is suf-
ficient to convince the most incredulous
of the certain efficacy of this valuable
remedy. The Agent can inform the
purchaser of cures effected in Boston in
three days, where the blains have been
of the worst kind, and the patient suf-
fering from them upon both hands and
feet, and where all other applications
had failed.

There is no trouble attending the use
of this specific, and from two to five ap-
plications will in most cases effect a cure.
It may be applied to parts liable to
Chilblains as an effectual preventative.
A Phial will often be found sufficient
for a whole family.

It is put up in Phials, each labelled,
ALBERT'S SPECIFIC FOR CHILBLAINS, and
accompanied with directions for use—
signed HENRY ALBERT—none other can
be genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor's
only Agent for Boston, CHARLES BARRETT,
No. 155, Washington-street. Also by ASA
BARTON, Norway.

Orders from the Country promptly attend-
ed to.

Price \$5 per dozen—75 cents single phial.
January 1, 1828.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

The most valuable remedy discovered for
all diseases of the LUNGS.

THIS Balsam has been found to be the
most useful remedy discovered in Con-
sumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood,
Hooping Cough, Coughs and Pulmonary affec-
tions of every kind. Though it may be doubted
whether any medicine can prove effectual
in confirmed consumptions, yet it will appear
by the certificates that this Balsam has been
found so, in cases which presented all the
symptoms—and in extreme cases as there are
undoubtedly such, which no medicine can
cure, it will always be found useful in pro-
longing life, and rendering the patient easy
and comfortable. In all those diseases which
lead to consumptions it may be justly called
a Specific. In common colds frequently a sin-
gle dose taken in the evening is sufficient to
effect a cure, and those who have used it us-
ually keep it constantly by them, in case of
any sudden exposure.

TESTIMONIES.

I was about two years since troubled with
the following distressing symptoms:—Pain-
fulness of the stomach, pain through the back
and shoulders and left side; tightness across
the chest; difficulty of breathing; tickling in
the throat, with a sense of suffocation; night
sweats; loss of appetite, debility; swelling
of the feet and ankles; occasional fever fits
raising of mucus, with severe fits of cough-
ing, more particularly morning and evening;
great prostration of strength, with a disposi-
tion to be bolstered with pillows when in bed;
after trying various remedies without relief,
I had recourse to the Vegetable Pulmonary
Balsam, and was surprised to find the sudden
and effectual relief it gave me, and that these
distressing symptoms gradually disappeared.
Since that time I have never thought of
doubting without it, but keep it constantly by me,
in case of any tendency to the above com-
plaints. MARY GREEN.

Boston, Jan. 1827.

Mr. Wm. Masters, of Boston, certifies that
his wife, having taken a very violent cold,
which produced a severe pain in the side,
stricture across the breast, loss of appetite,
severe cough, with spitting of blood, profuse
night-sweats, &c. was restored to perfect
health by the use of this Balsam.

Many more certificates of the virtues of
this truly valuable medicine, might be ad-
duced, if it were necessary. Several others
from Gentlemen of the first respectability are
attached to the directions around each bottle.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam may be
obtained of Asa Barton, at the Oxford Book-
store, who is Agent for the sale of it, in this part
of the State. Price 50 cts. a bottle.

Norway, Jan. 1st, 1828. cop

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISM & MANUFACTURES.

IT is of the utmost importance, to all who
are now concerned, or about to be inter-
ested in Manufacturing to look well to the
labor-saving improvements, which are made
and are making in this scientific and enlight-
ened land.

"A small saving for a series of years, will
amount to a handsome interest."

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand,
and offers for sale, his improved

CARDING AND PICKING MACHINES,
For Merino and Native Wool,
on more liberal terms than can be had in New
England.—ALSO, the best

CARDS.

For Cotton and Wool MACHINERY.
Said Machines are less expensive, perform
more and better work, occupy less room, and
are tended and kept in repair easier and re-
quire less water power, than any other now
in use. A credit will be given when it may
be requested, so liberal, that the machine
may earn the money it costs, before payment
is required.

—A line addressed to WARREN P. WING,
Post Master, Greenwich Village, Mass. will
be duly attended to. W. P. WING.

N. B. W. P. W. will furnish Steam En-
gines, to carry said Machines, on the most
fuel-saving plan, which are cheaper than wa-
ter power.

January, 1828. 3m 187

Cordage, Cut Nails and Duck.

THOMAS BROWNE--
No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND.

AGENT for the State of Maine, for the
sale of Patent Cordage, made by Rob-
ertus, of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads
of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured
by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various
prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and
time for the above articles, will give entire
satisfaction.—Portland, Aug. 14, 1827.—ly-163

RECOLLECT!

THAT those of our subscribers who have
received this paper for over three years,
and have neglected to make payment in
whole or in part, for the same, that unless they
do it on or before the fifteenth day of March
next, they will have to settle with an "A-
gency's" Agent. ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, Jan. 31.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the
subscribers are requested to present them
for settlement, and all indebted, are re-
quested to make payment without delay.

JOSEPH SHACKLEY, & Co.
Norway Village, Jan. 22, 1828.—6w 186

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will
commence on MONDAY the Twenty-fifth
day of the present month, under its usual en-
couraging circumstances.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

Feb. 1, 1828.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss.

ALL the right and equity of redemption
which John PHINNEY of Livermore has
to the farm on which he now lives, in said
Livermore, taken on Execution and will be
sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday the
Twenty-first day of March next, at one o'clock,
P. M. at the Store of Francis F. Haines, Esq.,
in Livermore aforesaid.

SAMUEL MORRISON, Deputy Sheriff.
February 4, 1828.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at
Public Auction on Saturday the fifteenth
day of March next, at two o'clock in the af-
ternoon, at Joshua BARTON's Tavern in Nor-
way, all the right in equity which Ruth
Bodwell has to redeem a certain tract of land
situated in said Norway, near the Steep Fall,
so called, and on the Easterly side of the
road leading to Hebron, containing about nine-
teen acres, with a Saw Mill thereon standing;
also, one other piece or parcel of land situ-
ed in said Norway, and on the Westerly side
of said road, containing five acres more or
less. The said lands being mortgaged to
Ruth Rust, and Lydia A. Rust, for the sum
of three hundred and seventy-two dollars and
twenty-five cents, and interest, by said Ruth
Bodwell's Deed to the said Ruth Rust,
and Lydia A. Rust, dated September seven-
teenth, A. D. eighteen hundred and seven-
four, and recorded with the Records of Deeds
for the County of Oxford, Book twenty-fourth,
page two hundred and ninety-four—reference
to said deed being had.

HENRY W. MILLETT, Dep. Sheriff.
Norway, February 11, 1828.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at
Public Auction on Saturday the fifteenth
day of March next, at two o'clock in the af-
ternoon, at the Tavern of SIMON CUTMAN, in
Paris, all the right in equity which George
F. Trott has to redeem the following describ-
ed Real Estate, viz:—Part of Lot number
one, in Range seven, in the town of Paris,
containing fifty-two acres more or less—
also, part of Lot number eleven, in the first
Range and second division of Lots in Hebron,
containing fourteen acres more or less, the
same having been conveyed to Thomas Hill,
Jr. by Deed of Mortgage, dated April twenty-
first, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-
four, and recorded with Oxford Records,
Book twenty-fourth, page one hundred and
two, for the security of the sum of two hun-
dred and fifty dollars and interest, and on
which is now due about seventy dollars; also
mortgaged to Elihu Baxter by Deed, dated
June eleventh, eighteen hundred and twenty
seven, for the sum of forty-four dollars and
nineteen cents and interest.

HENRY W. MILLETT, Dep. Sheriff.
Norway, February 11, 1828.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—PERU.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resi-
dent proprietors and owners of the fol-
lowing lots of land in Peru, in the County of
Oxford, State of Maine, that they are taxed
in the bills committed to me the subscriber,
to collect, for the A. D. 1828 and 1827.

				Deficient High way.	\$	\$
Thompson's Grant						
A. Knight 1826	11	7	100	100	115	
Farwell	8	10	100	25	100	129
Adam Knight	9	10	100	100	70	
do	15	5	100	25	18	
do	10	12	100	50	35	
do	14	10	100	100	70	
do	11	6	100	25	12	
do	9	7	7	12	8	
do	9	6	6	10	10	
do	11	7	100	25	14	
do	10	8	100	100	70	
do	12	10	100	50	35	
do	6	11	100	75	53	
do	7	11	100	75	53	
Cyrus Thompson	4	12	100	75	53	
do	2	13	100	33	33	
do	4	14	100	100	70	
Zebudo Delano	11	8	50	50	35	
Adam Knight	9	9	100	60	42	
do	1	13	100	20	14	
Ludden	11	5	100	100	70	
do	16	5	91	91	64	
do	12	6	100	100	78	
do	17	6	111	111	19	
do	11	7	100	25	18	
Carver	12	9	100	100	70	
do	14	10	100	100	70	
Zebulon Cram	5	10	100	100	25	
Wm. Ludden E end	17	6	35	35	35	
do	16	5	50	50	52	
Bartlett	10	9	100	75	173	
Sylvanus Poland			60	150	105	
Peck's Grant	3	106	150	105	144	
Seth Burgess	12	100	125	144	155	
L. Stockwell impr.	23	100	135	155	137	
Wm. White,	31	68	115	137	123	
1826,	35	100	25	27	100	
E. Wheeler impr.	8	100	175	123	68	
O. Burgess Wells lot	10	100	125	68	49	
E. Thomas impr.	14	50	65	49	84	
D. Atkins 3d impr.	16	100	120	84	116	
L. Stockwell impr.	23	100	165	116	31	
Wm. Brackett	35	125	30	31	203	
Wm. White 2-3 lot	121	68	90	203	233	
Lunt's Grant	2	3	100	176	233	
Improved 1826	4	1	100	250	143	
Wm. Brackett	3	2	100	200	70	
Silas Leonard	3	2	100	175	143	
do	4	1	100	200	70	
do	1	3	100	100	63	
do	1	1	60	75		
Knight's heirs	3	1	50	75		